

January next, an Academy will be opened in this place for the instruction of the children of the poor, conducted by one or more persons, and will be taught the Latin, English language, Geography, History, Eloquence, Mathematics, and Book-keeping.

for a continuation of this situation is very elevated ; and in the centre of a neighborhood, the necessary expenses may easily be procured, will be paid to the master and out of school, will be ; for the Latin including Geography, &c., Mathematics 20 dollars, Arithmetic, 14 dollars, &c., in advance. A small sum will be required from each pupil for d.

C S A L E .

of the Superior
held in the city of Rich-
mond, October 1805.

I expose to SALE to the
first Monday in January William Court
in the town of Rock-
ville, on a credit of £1000.
LAND in the hill
distant from the town
six miles, laying on the
mountain road, bounded
by Powell's run. It is sit-
uated in the town of Rock-
ville, and is a part of the
MAN, deceased, which
Richard GRAHAM,
sold to satisfy a MORT-
GAGE, not paid by the
month.

ander Henderson,
Gibson,
Linton.

(Dec. 28.) 1805.

Copartnership.

itherto subsisting under
the & Co. of Alexandria,
stant, by mutual con-
re' indebted to, at that
are requested to come
desirable to close the
able. Those who are
ing are particularly re-
is notice, and make
subscribers.

SEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria,
MES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

RIDDLE,
es and other parts, largely
a considerable part
is.

OODS ;
at his store in Fair-
an additional supply is
verpool.

LISHED,
D STEWART,
Dollars.)
n improvements on the
OOKERY,
AND EASY.

L A S S .

how to roast, boil and
ing necessary to be done.

Broths, Puddings, Pies,
Affees, Ragouts, Pickles,
&c., &c. With a mod-
erately complete set
of modern as the English
as published in London,
the improvements in the
out many super-
more useful.

ICE .

fully informs the pub-
to make all kinds of
SS, in the search and
pe, by attention and
action to those who

Andrew Hailes,
ate the Potomac Banks.

ALY KNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1806.

[No. 1503.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
110 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

R U M

In blds. and bts. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bts.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bts.
Sugar in blds. tierces and bts.
Chocolate.

White and brown Soap and
Mould and Dift Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,

Dulls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Serges, Drapery, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicos,

Irish Linens, Silks, &c.

Osnaburghs and Pickleburghs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Cloths,

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

H E T T Y ,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the ship made known, on application to Captain Ross, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

B E T S E Y ,

Burthen eight hundred barrels;

Was built in eighteen hundred and two—And is without exception the best Schooner belonging to the port—for terms apply to

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Dec. 14.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for sale, it immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 thorts Milled do.

December 13.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira

Wine,

Imported in the Big Active, from St. Bar-

bosnews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time in the West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes containing

500 pieces Platillas,

300 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

A L S O .

30 bbls and 5 hds New Rum;

For Sale, &c.

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

that the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

HAT a dividend of four per cent.

the capital stock of said bank for the last year, ending this day, is due and, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurdin Chapin, Cashier

January 6.

3. 4.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years

of age—Apply to the Painter.

November 12.

4.

Andrew Hailes,

ate the Potomac Banks.

1805.

WANTON DEN.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke-street, under the house of E. Miller;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE.

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellars every day till 12 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, by

Nathaniel Wattles and Co.

20 hogheads fourth proof Jamaica Rum,

30 ditto best retailing Molasses,

January 14.

WINE.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortments complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hylon,

Young Hylon,

Young Hylon, and

Young Hylon Skin, and

Young Hylon, for family use.

Somehong,

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Buenos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Tenerife,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old-Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskies,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stouffers Bitters,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pinenot

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground

Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig Wine, Soap, Mould, Dift and

Syrupet Candy, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant

Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-

acco.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qual-

ity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De-

mijohns, &c. &c. &c. with generally every artic-

le in his line—the whole of which have been select-

ed with care and will be disposed of on the very

lowest terms.

December 6.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the President and Directors

of the Little River Turnpike Company,

at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of

Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805.—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little

River Turnpike Company do, and they are

COMMERCIAL.

JAMAICA, Nov. 23.

The following are copies of letters from Edmund Pursey Lyon, Esq. Agent for Jamaica, and Lord Castlereagh, Minister for the Colonies:

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lyon, to Lord Castlereagh, dated

"LONDON, 26th Aug. 1805.

"MY LORD,

"I am informed that the lieutenant-governor of Jamaica has been induced, by the advice of his council, to issue a proclamation, permitting the free importation in neutral vessels, of flour, corn-meal, bread, rice, pease, beans, and lumber of every description, for six months, in consequence of addresses from a considerable number of parishes of that island, stating the great scarcity which prevailed there of American provisions and lumber. I am instructed by my constituents, that this proclamation does not embrace many articles which are essentially necessary for the support of the inhabitants of Jamaica. They have desired me to apply to your Lordship for instructions to his majesty's representative in that Colony, directing him to permit the importation of fish, beef, pork, butter and all other sorts of provisions, in neutral vessels, in the same manner as was the case previous to the receipt of Lord Camden's letter of the 5th September, 1804.

"The indispensable necessity which exists for the permanent establishment of an intercourse between the United States of America and the Island of Jamaica, upon a liberal footing, and not to be rendered liable to the recurrence of an interruption similar to that which has recently been experienced is established by referring to the authentic document which I had the honor to lay before Lord Camden, and which I placed in the hands of Mr. Cooke. The papers to which I have called your Lordship's attention, contain, amongst other matters an official account of the provisions imported from the United States of America into Jamaica, from the 30th September, 1801, to the 30th September 1804. These accounts will shew your Lordship, that very considerable quantities of provisions are required in the course of a year for the use of this Island; and I beg leave to mention, that I am given to understand that the orders sent this year for Herring could not be complied with, owing to the great scarcity of that article, which prevailed in Scotland and Ireland. I have to submit to your Lordship, that it is very desirable the instructions sent by his majesty's ministers to the king's representatives, on the subject of the intercourse between the United States of America and Jamaica, should be as precise and distinct as possible, as it would appear that the orders restraining this intercourse, unless in cases of real and urgent necessity, have received an interpretation different from that which they were intended to bear.

"My constituents alledge, that the dis-inclination manifested by the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica to exercise the discretionary power vested in him, until some case of necessity was proved to exist, more urgent than the ordinary necessity which at all times exists, and the very narrow limits to which the proclamation is confined, clearly demonstrate that he has considered his Majesty's orders as imperative, and that the direction left in him extended only to cases in actual want. If the occurrence of that actual want must be felt, or if the evils arising from scarcity be endured before the intercourse shall be authorised, very injurious consequences will ensue.

"The importance of the subject leads me to request your Lordship's early attention to this communication; and I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "EDMUND P. LYON.

Copy of a letter from Viscount Castlereagh to Mr. Lyon.

Douglas Street, 7th Sept. 1805.

"SIR,

"I have received a letter of the 26th ultimo, upon the subject of the intercourse between Jamaica and the United States of North America.

"The first object which you state is, that the inhabitants of Jamaica request permission to import Fish, Beef, Pork, Butter, and all other sorts of provisions, in neutral vessels, in the same manner as previous to the receipt of Lord Camden's letter of the 5th Sept. 1804.

"The second object is, that the intercourse between the United States and the island of Jamaica may be placed upon a permanent and liberal footing, and not liable, as at present, to interruption.

"In answer to the first head, I have to observe, that no ground appears to me to be laid, nor do I believe, of a general proposition, that any can be laid, to prove that a full supply of the articles above mentioned cannot be procured upon

very reasonable terms from our own territories and fisheries, if the orders are forwarded in due time to the proper markets; which precaution, however, there is great reason to believe the inhabitants of Jamaica have been wholly unmindful of, while they could hope to avail themselves of the competition produced in the market of the island, by the unentreated introduction of these articles by neutrals. Under this persuasion, it appears to me that the ~~neutrals~~ governor has judiciously drawn the line, in his proclamation of the 20th of May, between such articles of provisions and lumber as may require the aid of neutrals and a foreign market (more especially in time of war) to furnish an adequate supply to our colonies in the West Indies, and those which can easily be procured in abundance, and on reasonable terms, from the mother country or other British colonies, if proper measures are adopted in due time by the planters, or by the merchants importing on their account. I do not, therefore, let myself warrant, under the present circumstances, in recommending to his majesty any alteration in the instructions which have been given to the lieutenant-governor of Jamaica.

"On the second head, I am sure the inhabitants of Jamaica are too strongly impressed with the value and importance of the navigation laws to the general interests of the empire, and of its colonies in particular, to desire not merely a respite, even of the principles upon which the laws are founded, and by which the intercourse between the mother country and its colonies is regulated under peculiar and urgent circumstances but to solicit their permanent abrogation in order to substitute some other system in their room.

"As, however, inconvenience may occur to the inhabitants of Jamaica, if the time of the licence for importing articles enumerated in the lieutenant-governor's proclamation, in neutral vessels, shall be upon the point of expiring before the determination of the government has been declared, I, as to enable the merchants and planters, by sending their orders to the United States and elsewhere, to make provision in due time under the indulgence so to be extended the lieutenant-governor will be authorized and directed to renew his proclamation, for the admission of such articles as he may think fit from time to time to enumerate, six weeks previous to the determination of the proclamation then in force, provided he shall be of opinion that there is reasonable ground to suppose that the circumstances of the colony are likely to be such, at the period of its expiration as to justify a further extension of the indulgence.

I am, &c.
CASTLEREAGH."

From the National Intelligencer.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States, as relates to aggressions on our coasts by foreign armed vessels; to the defence of our ports and harbors—to the building of seventy four gun ships, and to the preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition, have according to order, had the same under consideration and beg leave to offer studry resolution as a

REPORT IN PART.

1st. Resolved. That a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be appropriated to enable the President of the United States, to cause our ports and harbors to be better fortified, and protected against insult and injury.

2nd. Resolved that a sum of money not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be appropriated to enable the president of the United States, to cause to be built a number of gun boats not exceeding fifty, for the better protection to the harbors, coasts, and commerce of the United States.

3d. Resolved, that a further sum of money not exceeding six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, be appropriated to enable the president of the United States to cause to be built six line of battle ships to be added to the naval establishment of the U. S.

REPORT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
December 21, 1805.

SIR,
In answer to your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to state to you.

Dollars.
That a seventy four gun ship will cost, 328,888 89
That of the materials for 74's in point of cost, we have on hand, 520,000
That we have in service ten gun boats.
That we have building ten gun boats.
That we have in service two bombs.
That we have building two bombs.
That the average cost of building gun boats will be each, 4,625
That the annual expense

of a 74 gun ship in service will be 192,300
That the annual average expense of gun boats in service will be 7,000

It may be proper here to subjoin that from the time congress shall authorize the building of seventy four gun ships, it will require three years to prepare one for launching; but we could in the same period of time build six.

I have the honor to be,
respectfully sir,
your most obedient servant,

ROBERT SMITH,
J. DAWSON, Esq.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

December 16, 1805.

SIR,
I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 8th inst.

Paper (A) exhibits a view of all the timber, plank, thick-stuff, &c. belonging to the navy department and deposited at Norfolk, Virginia; at Philadelphia; at New York; at Charlestown, Mass. and at Portsmouth, N. H. Besides the timber &c. mentioned in paper (A) we have a very considerable quantity at Washington—which cannot however be precisely ascertained, at this particular time, as we have lately been receiving and are continuing to receive supplies at that place of deposit.

Of the timber at the above mentioned places, there is live oak timber for the frame of 74's, as follows, viz.

At Norfolk, 19,343 cubic feet.
At Washington, 4,885
At Philadelphia, 21,032
At New York, 17,653
At Charlestown, 37,914
At Portsmouth, N. H. 17,687

There is also at the city of Washington, 26,378 cubic feet of walnut and other timber, procured for the frame of 74 gun ships,

All the cannon necessary for six 74 gun ships, are provided and paid for.

A contract has been made for all the necessary copper-sheathing, bolts, nails, and spikes, and all other articles of copper required for six 74 gun ships; upon which an advance of dollars, 31,000 has been made. And independently of this contract, we have on hand, manufactured for 74 gun ships,

44,900 wt. of sheet copper,
8,777 bolts,
13,165 spikes.

I am respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT SMITH,
J. DAWSON, Esq.
Chairman of a committee of Congress.

TIMBER, PLANK, &c. AT NORFOLK.

189 feet 2 inch
785 3
22,946 4
32,703 4 1-2
4,291 5
2,278 5 1-2
1,992 6
2,261 6 1-2
6,324 8 1-2
42 9
15,996 2 inch
1,105 2 1-2
3,128 3
56,314 4
1,600 4 1-2
324 pine timber.
147 pine comings.
2,080 keels, kelsons and false keels.
11,008 oak timber.
420 oak fishes:
276 1 2 inches oak knees.
6,173 feet pine beams.
654 gun timber.
38 futtocks 1
69 do 2
12 do 3
50 do 4
60 top timbers.
60 1-2 top timbers.
20 floor timbers.
1 inner stern post.
1 upper stern post.
7 upper deck hanging knees.
3 do lodging do.
1 upper gun deck hanging knee.
5 do lodging do.
1 lower deck hanging knee.
2 Orlop deck knees.
2 round house knees.
3 spare knees.
24 pieces chock stuff.
11,552 feet live oak timber.
9 lower masts.
9 top masts.
26 white pine spars.

22 yards,
9 bow-sprits.
24 top-gallant masts.
14 pales.
1,869 feet pine water ways.
4 white oak fishes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

145 pieces red cedar,
19,925 feet gun carriage stuff.
3 keel pieces.

5 white oak logs.

1 harpen log.

21 kelson and water way logs.

9 mast logs.

29 molds for body of 74 gun ship.

56 mold for after body of 74 gun ship.

1,106 pieces live oak.

8,916 feet 8 1-2 inch

368 " 8 "

2,917 " 7 "

892 " 6 "

726 " 3 "

360 " 8 " oak culen

702 " 6 " do.

13 pieces launching plank.

14 old spars.

8 small spars.

135 two and three feet treenails.

2 bilge ways.

4 drafts for 74 gun ship.

oak plank.

AT NEW-YORK.

19,475 locust treenails.

10,278 feet white oak plank.

5,226 feet refuse do.

17,701 feet pine plank.

2,880 feet refuse do.

16,703 cubic feet L. O. timber.

15,232 " white oak timber.

2,348 " pine timber.

47,00 " refuse pine and oak timber.

2 pieces white oak timber.

10 knees.

AT NAVY YARD CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

November 23.

Never was expectation more

never were arrangements more

never was preparation more

never was the weather more

never was the wind more

never was the tide more

never was the sea more

never was the sky more

never was the moon more

never was the sun more

never was the air more

never was the earth more

never was the ocean more

never was the land more

never was the sky more

never was the sea more

never was the land more

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never was the sea more

never

INTENDED ATTEMPT AGAINST
BOULOGNE.

DOVER, Nov. 22.

"The scene of action is fast approaching.—The Diligence sloop of war goes out of the harbor this afternoon. In consequence of the length of time which has necessarily elapsed in making the different preparations, the original mode of attack is intended to be altered. A AMIRAL "coup de main" was at first proposed. From its being generally imagined that the enemy, etc., must be apprised of our movements and operations, the attempt, it is now thought, will be boldly made in the face of day. Several fire ships, filled with combustibles, all kinds, are to be sent in amidst the flotilla. These vessels are loaded to with charges of powder and shot, being heavily charged with alternate layers of each; the explosion it is supposed will be deadly tremendous. Even a man himself would be unable to resist the concussion. It is intended that the immense chain across the bar should be broken by the explosion of one of these medium machines; when a passage will be forced into the harbor, and the whole of the gun boats drawn to atoms. A Pyrotechnic invention of rockets and arrows is likewise to be made use of, a collateral and auxiliary instrument of destruction, in the event of a partial failure. These agencies are to be directed as to stick in the hull and catch in the rigging of the vessel they may be directed against, for the purpose of communing their flames. It is computed that upwards of a thousand of them can be thrown the distance of a mile and a half, in a point blank motion, within the short space of a single minute. Nothing can withstand the general conflagration that must inevitably ensue from the rapid discharge of such volleys of incendiaries. These are a part of the means destined for the annihilation of the Boulogne flotilla. From the enterprising genius, from the united exertions, and the skilful management of Sir Sidney Smith, what may not be expected? That the country may have to glory in the complete success of the undertaking, must be the sincere wish and the ardent prayer of every admirer of British valour, and of British patriotism! ! !

November 23.

"Never was expectation more alive to success; never were arrangements better calculated to ensure it, than in our squadron on Thursday last, that evening being destined for the grand attack; A finer day for preparation could not have shone; the sea was smooth as glass; the wind in the very quarter that was most to be desired, blowing a gentle breeze from E. N. E.—At noon the gun brigs, and rocket launches in tow, stood to the northward, and anchored abreast of Ambleteuse, just at the bell-ringer, it having been determined that they should run down along the enemy's line, lying in the road at night, fall with the ebb. By half past four P. M. every thing was completely arranged on board the gun brigs and rocket launches, under the immediate inspection of Mr. Congreve, who is the inventor of this new system of bombardment, as it may fairly be called. Upwards of a thousand shell and carcase-rockets were fixed in the frames from which they were to be fired in volleys; the shell rockets, at a lower angle intended to be poured into the French brigs at anchor; the carcase-rockets, each carrying as much carcase composition as is fired in one round by an eight in. mortar at 5 of elevation, were to be reserved for throwing into the basin. The trains were laid that were destined to pour them, by hundreds in a volley to the devoted vessels of the enemy.—About 8 o'clock, the Admiral went over the side of the Antelope to move his flag on board the Diligence sloop of war, in which vessel, as she draws but little water, and is armed with ten 24 pounders on a side, the gallant Sir Sydney meant to lead the attack in person. Never was more ardour and enthusiasm displayed than at that moment by all ranks. More than a hundred armed boats followed the Admiral to the Diligence, cheering him with reiterated demonstrations of their ardour for the contest; which though every one felt must have been successful, yet every one knew must be dearly purchased; seeing that the enemy were fully aware of our meditating the attack for that night, & had been heating his furnaces for red hot shot, not only from one end of the bay to the other, even on board every one of the gun brigs.

"The evening was still, every thing that could have been wished, and at a little after eight the signal was made for the bomb ships to open in the bay as the prelude to the attack, the effect was truly sublime and every heart now beat with accumulated hope. The admiral's flag was now flying on board the Diligence, the signal was made for the gun-brigs to lead in, and they were actually under way, headed by the Admiral himself. All was yet well; but scarcely had the line got under way; scarcely was the first volley of rockets discharged, when on a sudden the wind

shifted round to North West, and is an instant blew a gale. Every one who has been at Boulogne bay knows what must have been the immediate consequence; from the smoothest surface, the most agitated surf came tumbling in upon us. The largest vessels of the squadron were in eminent danger of going ashore, and the smaller ones were rolling gun-wale to. Victory was in a moment snatched from our grasp. The admiral was most reluctantly compelled to annul the signals of attack—the bombardment ceased; such of our ships as were under weigh were with difficulty towed off the shore many that were not were compelled to slip their cables. The confusion became general; false fires were burning in all directions; the armed boats were hurrying back to the vessels, many of them constrained to take shelter in the first ship they could make. In a shift of wind so unexpected and so violent, it is not difficult to conceive the damage that has been sustained in the smaller craft, and in the apparatus belonging to them. What the extent of it is, we are yet ignorant, as the gale increasing in the night, and blowing hard all day yesterday, the squadron is yet dispersed. Three of the launches however, are known to have gone down, but without the loss of any lives. It is but too much to be feared, that so much damage has been received, that the operation cannot be renewed on the same scale this year. One good effect, however, has resulted: that every man in the squadron, and every one of the enemy too, it is believed, who witnessed the commencement of the attack, is satisfied that the destruction of Boulogne may yet be accomplished, when the elements are not against us."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 21.

On the way to this island the Reindeer passed To 25° S. off which she was boarded by His Majesty's ship, G. Isca, that impressed five of her men. Off Alitavello the fell in with the Success, who took three more leaving only about twenty men, officers included, some of whom were insufficient from sickness and debility. About twelve o'clock on Sunday last, when nearly abreast of Cape Tiberon, she was attacked by a large privateer schooner of ten carriage guns, one of which was a long brass eighteen pounder, traversing in the centre on a pivot, the size of the vessel lined with swivels and arquebuses, and carrying considerable more than one hundred men. On running up the secured the ship to her fore chains, and then commenced the action which was continued with equal desperation on both sides till half past two when she cleared off much injured.

Of the loss sustained by the enemy some judgment may be formed by the effect of two charges of cannister shot, which completely swept the decks, and destroyed at least 40 men. Three attempts were made to board, but the determined bravery of the ship's company frustrated them; and when the enemy bore off, 3 of her men fell from the sides into the sea and perished.

During the whole of the combat the negroes, who had been fortunately and prudently, very frequently exercised on the passage, in firing musketry at a mark in the sea, behaved with surprising steadiness and resolution. Of the gallantry and conduct of Captain Clark and his crew, it is difficult to speak in terms of appropriate approbation. The determined spirit with which they so long combated, and at length beat, such superior force, deserves the highest admiration and applause.

Captain Clark had his left arm severely shattered, and it is feared, will lose it. Five seamen were dangerously wounded, and two of them are since dead. One had his leg shot off during the action and expired the next day. None of the negroes received injury, although the enemy poured in repeated volleys of musketry through the port holes.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.

At an election held yesterday for Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen:

John Dunlap,
William Herbert,
Richard Conway,
Samuel Craig,
John Dundas,
Jonah Thompson,
John Janney,
Charles Simms,
Richard M. Scott.

And this morning at a meeting of the Directors, William Herbert, Esq. was re-chosen President, and Thomas Irwin elected a Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of William Herbert, Esq.

Politics says the elegant and ingenious Mr. Grenville in his maxims, is the food of sense exposed to the hunger of folly; the appetite is great, the digestion imperfect.

No one says Aristotle, can govern well, unless he has himself submitted to be governed. And Plato in his second Alcibiades observes. No one even pretends to make shoes, without having served an apprenticeship to the business of shoe making. The same may be alledged of other occupations; yet says that great philosopher, no man appears to despair of his talent in the art of government, though he has never applied his thoughts to that most difficult of all arts, till the instant he is about to commence his nice and difficult occupation.

Those of our Legislators, either in the general or state governments whom this shoe fits, will please to wear it.

Proceedings of Congress
Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY
ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 17.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

The doors of the house were opened this day, for a short time, when a message in writing from the President was read by the Speaker.

It contained two copies of letters of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Monroe; the first on the impressment of our seamen—and the other, on the aggressions committed on our trade, and on the doctrine lately laid down by the British respecting the rights of neutrals.

With the message were also memorials from New York, Philadelphia, Newburyport, Charleston; the Insurance Companies of New York, Norfolk and Newport.

That part of the message, which referred to spoilations, was referred to the committee of Ways and Means; the other part, which relates to impressed seamen, to a select committee of seven.

A short debate arose on the propriety of the committee, to which these different parts of the message should be referred.

Mr. Thomas moved the reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Nicholson thought, the subject more connected with that part of the message, already referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and he moved the reference in question to that committee.

Mr. Crowninshield moved, that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dana said, that the message embraced two distinct points; he thought that that which related to spoilations, and the doctrine of the British respecting the trade of neutrals, might go to the committee of Ways and Means, and the other respecting impressed seamen to a select committee.

Mr. Nicholson altered his motion to this effect, which was carried.

ORIO COMPANY.

Mr. Gregg made a report on this memorial, which states, that since the date of the memorial, legislative provision had been made for all the objects prayed for, except one. This is a grant of land for schools, of twenty miles square. Not granted.

ILLINOIS COUNTRY.

Mr. G. W. Campbell presented the petition of the citizens of this country, praying that a certain district may be incorporated into a separate territorial government, and that they may be permitted to hold slaves. Their petition states, that in the counties of Randolph and St. Clair they labored under certain grievances from the manner in which the territorial government is conducted.

Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

YAZOO CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. Gregg the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved, That so much of an act entitled "An act regulating the grants of land and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee," as appropriates any portion of said lands for the purpose of satisfying, quieting, or compensating any claims to the said lands, derived from any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, and neither recognized by the articles of agreement and cession between the U. States and the state of Georgia, nor embraced by the two first sections of the above mentioned act, be repealed.

It will be remembered, that early in the present session Mr. Gregg first brought forward this resolution. He now said, that he thought it had been referred to a committee of the whole house, but that he found it was not the case. He therefore moved that the said resolution be referred

to such committee; which was carried. Ayes 52; Nos 21; and appointed for the 1st of January next.

TRADE WITH THE INDIANS.

Mr. Tenney, of the committee of revision and unfinished business, offered a bill to continue in force an act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 20.

Appropriation for the Navy.

Mr. Nicholson called for the order of the day, on the bill for making an additional appropriation for the Navy of the United States.

Mr. N. said, that there was only one blank in the bill, which was for the sum, that 250,000 dollars has been applied, and he moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of 350,000, which would make up the 600,000 in the bill passed for the appropriation of the year, 1806.

Return of Warlike Stores.

General Staunton offered a resolution in effect, that the President be requested to cause to be laid before this house, an account of all and singular the Warlike Stores belonging to the United States, with the condition of the same, and whether fit or unfit for service, such as ordnance for garrison, and for floating batteries, mortars, howitzers, traveling caravans, ammunition wagons, shot, shells, &c. &c. together with their disposition, and where deposited, &c.

It was moved that the resolution be now considered and carried. Ayes 55. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. C. Smith called for the order of the day on the bill for the relief of the Governor, Secretary and Judges of the territory N. W. of the Ohio, for their services, between the 29th November 1802, and the first Tuesday in March 1803. The house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

Some explanations from Mr. Leigh, the committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment.

Importation of Slaves.

Mr. Olio laid before the house, the resolution of the House of Assembly in the State of Vermont, upon the resolution sent to them from N. Carolina, respecting the future importation of Slaves into the United States. The State of Vermont coincided with North Carolina, and requested their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to take all the legal steps to obtain an amendment in the Federal constitution, respecting the importation of Slaves into the United States, from the West Indies, the coast of Africa, or elsewhere.

Report on the petition of Elizabeth Peckham; that she have leave to withdraw the same.

Mr. J. Lewis presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, praying for the establishment of a post office in Ossianian, in Virginia.

Referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

Mr. Southard presented the petition of the manufacturers of hats in several parts of New Jersey, of a similar nature to those from the same body in Philadelphia, New York, and other places.

It was referred to a committee.

Mr. Spalding presented the petition of the heirs of Phineas Miller, of Georgia, relative to a contract between him and the United States, for timber for building six seventy-four gun ships.

Referred to the committee of claims.

The order of the day was now called for on the bill to extend the time for taking the oath and giving bond in cases of drawbacks.

The house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

A long debate took place, in which there was considerable diversity of opinion. The time limited for early reports, precludes our entering into it for the present.

The committee at length rose, for the purpose of a recommitment of the bill to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Gregg then called for the bill, for extending the powers of the surveyor general of Louisiana.

After some amendments, the committee of the whole reported the same.

ON MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Potowmack, in the county of King George, adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 358 acres.—On this land is an excellent landing for a fishery, a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potowmack in the vicinity. A considerable proportion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.

December 14. FOR SALE.
A valuable NEGRO MAN,
About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.
November 29.

Centreville Academy.

On the 21st day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the last six years past, with great credit; his position is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy faculty of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin, and Greek Languages; the English language grammatically; Geography, History, Eloquence; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The first attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek Languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3ms

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, Held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day at George William's Tavern, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT of LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereabouts six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is laid to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the Tract of JOHN BERRYMAN, deceased, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson.

John Gibson,

John Linton,

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) raw8w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claim on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS:

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTON and STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be set up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hishes, Pricaffles, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modem as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues to make all kinds of SADDLES and HARNESS, in the neatest and strongest manner; and hopes, by attention and industry, to give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

Andrew Haies,

Prince street, opposite the Potomac Bank.

Jan. 6. raw3t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A CONVENIENT new two-story BRICK HOUSE, situated at the upper end of King street, lately occupied by Abel Blakeney. For terms apply to

James Anderson, or

Anderson & Perry.

Who have for Sale, a quantity of

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

January 16. cost

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

40 lbs Muscovado Sugars

1000 lbs best coal Tar Island Salt

A few bags Green Coffee

11 bags black Pepper

15 boxes fresh Raisins

4 quarter, 2 half, and 1 whole

cheese Imperial,

3 chests Hylon,

3 do young Hylon,

3 quarter chests Hylon Chulong,

ALS O,

1000 SPANISH HIDES.

Jan. 11. cost

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, at eleven o'clock, will be Sold, at Public Vendue,

A Variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Looking

Glasses, Pictures, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 Shares Marine Insurance

Company Stock:

Belonging to the estate of the late Captain Thomas Farrel,

67 Sale will be made at the dwelling-house of the decedent, on Royal street, between Duke and Wolfe streets.

A. N. FARRELL, Adm'r.

THOMAS VOWELL, jun. } Adm'r.

W. RHODES, Adm'r.

January 14. cost

NOTICE.

THE term of partnership between Leven Powell, jun. of Middleburg, and Edmund Denney, of Alexandria, will expire on the 16th instant; when a dissolution takes place by mutual consent of parties. Edmund Denney will close the accounts of the Alexandria business, and Leven Powell those of the business under his direction at Middleburg.

Leven Powell, jun.

Edmund Denney,

January 14. cost

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by Thomas Paton,

between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick

and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few genteel

boarders may be accommodated—with or without

out lodgings. Apply to

William King.

November 1. cost

COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA.

NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of

this county, a Negro Lad who calls himself MOSES. He says he was born of a free woman in Bladensburg, State of Maryland, and was sold at the sale of a Mr. Rose, of Bladensburg, to a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Green of New Orleans, and that he was persuaded to leave there by a Mr. Marshall, on presence of getting him his freedom, and was brought to New York, and from there was sent to Alexandria, in the care of a Mr. Spencer, until the arrival of Mr. Marshall, who pretended to be his master, and left him in the care of Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.—The owner, if he has any, is reputed to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of at the law direct.

J. Campbell, Jailer.

November 22. 1805.

67 This Mr. Marshall drew a Bill on the

Honorable John Marshall, Chief Judge of the

United States, which was protested as a forgery,

it was in favor of some gentleman in New York.

This day is Published,

An for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book

store, and THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

APOL O G Y

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

B R I N G

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFES SION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunaway, Richard

M'Nemar, a Briton W. Stone, John Thompson.

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this

office.

December 20.

Valuable Lands and Negroes,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons willing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grapes, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest.

The houses and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with paths and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.

There is an estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pairs of stones, one of them French Burr—It commands a large country seat,

is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more. There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the lands alone ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quantities of fine stone on his estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburg, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful site for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection warehouse. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the buildings alone will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburg.

Likewise, about two hundred and thirty NEGROES, of different ages, sizes and complexion. A few of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

He will also sell a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 1805.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTON and STEWART,

and for Sale, at their Store,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.